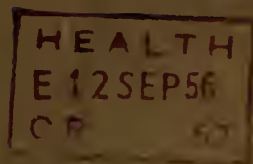


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URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH.

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ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
For the Year 1955.



HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Council: Councillor W. WALKER, O.B.E., J.P.

Chairman: Councillor J. SHEARER

Vice Chairman: Councillor W. CHAMBERS

Councillor R. BARRETT

" H. BRADLEY

" A.H. HOLMES, J.P.

" B.S. NEWBY

" H. SNAPE



STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

Medical Officer of Health

G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A. (Certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector

J. FLITTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.)

Pupil Sanitary Inspectors

M.F. DODSWORTH, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. (Resigned August, 1955).  
B. SKIDMORE. (Appointed September, 1955).

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)

H. DOBSON

MRS. K. BOOTH

MISS E. CLARKSON

D. HODGSON

MISS S. WHITEHEAD

MRS. E. GENTLE

MR. G. DUNKERLEY

MISS M. SPEIGHT

MRS. A. SMITH

MRS. A. FOSTER (Part-time)

A.G. TAYLOR (Appointed January, 1955)

Clerical Staff, Chief Sanitary Inspector's Office

MISS D.L. MOXON



Divisional Public Health Office  
The Green  
HORSFORTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

All who knew him heard with regret of the untimely death of Dr. Holderness early in July, 1956, and it is on this account that the review of the work of the health services of the District and the presentation of certain vital statistics of interest for 1955 has become my responsibility.

The birth rate was 13.4 as compared with 14.2 in the previous year. Of the total births registered 5 were illegitimate as compared with 4 in 1954.

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year all of which died in the first four weeks of life. This gives an infant mortality rate of 16.0 comparing very favourably with that of 26.2 for the West Riding Administrative County and 24.9 for England and Wales.

The death rate from all causes was 11.1 as compared with 12.8 in 1954. It is noted that the preponderance of deaths from heart and circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease, continues to be a rising problem and accounts for nearly three-quarters of all deaths. Eighty-four per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 60 and over.

For the ninth successive year there were no maternal deaths which reflects very favourably on the ante-natal supervision given to mothers in the area.

Apart from a mild measles epidemic which was prevalent throughout the country, the incidence of notified infectious disease was very light, and there were no notified cases of food poisoning.

A survey of the vital statistics gives a very satisfactory result and suggests that the care of the individual from pre-natal days onwards is assuming progressive steps forwards towards the perfection we all desire. This can be seen from the low infant mortality, the absence of maternal deaths and the low incidence of notified infectious disease.

The incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is still an ever present problem and calls for the continued application of preventive measures and the closest liaison between all branches of the medical service, housing authority and the patient himself. During the year, however, the first large scale active preventive measure has been initiated by the offering of B.C.G. vaccination to all 13 year old school children. By this means it is hoped to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the young adult by protecting them when they first start work and coming into contact with outside infectious influences. The importance of immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox still needs to be stressed. It is only by the continuance of these measures that these diseases can remain "things of the past". The percentage of parents taking advantage of these preventive measures and also of the whooping cough immunisation is still not as high as we would like to see.







The home nurses, health visitors and home helps have devoted much attention to the many varied needs of the aged sick and infirm in the District and valuable assistance has been given by the Divisional Welfare Officer in obtaining appropriate care in residential accommodation for those who were unable to maintain an independent existence in their own homes.

As the Urban District of Horsforth is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, I have included in an appendix to this report, as in previous years, information and statistics relating to these services.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the kindness extended to me and for their interest in the work of the Department. I would also like to record my appreciation of the assistance I have received from the Officers of the Council and of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H.M. MITCHELL.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706.434
Estimated Population mid-year 1955	14,000
Area Comparability Factor - Births	1.02
Deaths	0.98
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	4,943
Rateable value	£91,853
Sum represented by a penny rate	£356. 15s. 11d.

The District is divided into 5 wards

## BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, legitimate	183	99	84
illegitimate	5	3	2
	<u>188</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>86</u>
Still, legitimate	3	1	2
illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total births	<u>191</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>

## BIRTH RATES

	1954	1955
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	14.2	13.4
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.14	0.21
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	10	15.7

## DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	155	70	85
Deaths of infants under one year			
legitimate	3	3	-
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks			
legitimate	3	3	-
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths from puerperal causes	-	-	-

## DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1954	1955
All causes (crude)	12.8	11.1
All causes (adjusted)	12.6	10.8



Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1954	1955
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	20.2	16.0

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

	1954	1955
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	16.0

Maternal Mortality  
(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1954	1955
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil



# COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Urban District of Horsforth	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures)
BIRTH RATE:				
Unadjusted	13.4	14.8	15.3	15.0
Adjusted     Ø	13.7	14.9	15.4	
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	11.1	12.5	11.7	11.7
All causes (Adjusted)    Ø	10.8	12.7	12.3	
Infective and Parasitic Disease     ≡	Nil	0.06	0.07	≡
Tuberculosis of respira- tory system	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.13
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02
Respiratory diseases    /	1.64	1.28	1.21	≡
Cancer        /	1.57	2.03	1.90	2.06
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.21	2.09	1.90	≡
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.93	4.71	4.39	≡
INFANT MORTALITY:				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	16.0	25.2	26.2	24.9
MATERNAL MORTALITY:				
	Nil	0.45	0.67	0.64

Ø Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

≡ Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

/ Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

/ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

≡ Figures not available.





# CAUSES OF DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

DISEASE	1954			1955		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	4	6	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	10	21	4	8	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	2	2	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	14	30	10	21	31
Coronary disease, angina	24	14	38	13	12	25
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4	4	3	7
Other heart disease	10	10	20	4	13	17
Other circulatory disease	4	4	8	2	4	6
Influenza	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	3	6	7	3	10
Bronchitis	9	3	12	8	4	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	5	9	4	5	9
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	2	6	2	1	3
Suicide	1	-	1	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	99	80	179	70	85	155



# AGES AT DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted  
for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	3	-	3
1	-	-	-
2 to 4	-	-	-
5 to 9	-	-	-
10 to 14	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 39	1	-	1
40 to 49	2	4	6
50 to 59	9	6	15
60 to 69	20	16	36
70 to 79	20	25	45
80 to 89	14	32	46
90 & over	1	2	3
TOTALS	70	85	155



# INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised oedema	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	3





# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

## FOR THE AREA

### STAFF

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc. and certain biochemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc. is carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford, and Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is administered by the West Riding County Council, the District being served by the Depot at White Cross, Guiseley.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Urban District:-

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation	When Held
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	St. Margaret's Hall, Horsforth	Wednesday morning.
Infant Welfare Clinic	- do -	Wednesday afternoon.
Ante-Natal Clinic	- do -	1st & 3rd Monday afternoon in month.
Ante-Natal Exercise Clinic	- do -	Tuesday afternoon.
Chest Clinic	74, New Briggate, Leeds, 1	Monday morning - contacts. Monday afternoon, new patients - female. Tuesday morning, old patients - male. Tuesday afternoon, new patients - male. Tuesday evening, working men. Wednesday a.m. old patients female. Wednesday p.m. new patients female, and refills - male & female. Thursday a.m. old patients - female. Thursday p.m. contacts. Thursday evening, working women. Friday a.m. old patients - male. Friday p.m. new patients - male. 1st Saturday in month - old patients - male only.



### Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Name	Situation	When Held
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily.
Ear Nose and Throat	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month.
Ophthalmic	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley	2nd Wednesday.
	South View Girls' School, Yeadon	By arrangement.
	Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley	By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday morning in month.
Paediatric	"Farfield", Farfield Estate, Farsley	1st Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning, Wednesday after- noon and Saturday mornings (alternate).
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday all day. Wednesday afternoons & alternate Thurs- days all day.
	Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley	Monday and Wednesday mornings.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Road, Shipley	Each Monday except first in month.

### HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to Leeds Road Fever Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

### OTHER SERVICES

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Urban District by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provides that where a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the Medical Officer of Health can take steps for the removal of the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### Scarlet fever

There were 2 notified cases as compared with 1 in the previous year.

#### Diphtheria

No cases occurred. Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

#### Measles

323 cases were notified as compared with 5 cases in 1954. See comment in the introduction to this report.

#### Whooping cough

6 cases were notified as compared with 79 cases in 1954. There were no deaths. Particulars of whooping cough immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

#### Acute poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

#### Tuberculosis

11 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year.

Cases of tuberculosis in the Urban District are referred to the Chest Clinic, New Briggate, Leeds.

Further particulars are given in the appendix to this report.

#### Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified.





NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)  
RECEIVED DURING 1955

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	1
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Measles	323
Whooping cough	6
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Meningococcal infection	-
Malaria	-
Dysentery	8
Pneumonia	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Food poisoning	-





# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.02
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.14	0.73
Whooping cough	0.43	1.78
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.07	0.10
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Measles	23.07	15.61
Pneumonia	1.50	0.63
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.08
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.06
Food poisoning	Nil	0.29



AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1955  
(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1 year	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	2	38	33	32	45	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
Whooping cough	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	8
Pneumonia	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	6	7	21
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	40	34	34	49	179	2	-	5	1	6	8	362



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1955 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Measles	-	3	35	103	127	52	2	1	-	-	-	-	323
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia	3	2	2	4	1	6	-	1	-	-	2	-	21
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	3	5	38	107	128	60	4	5	5	1	6	-	362





WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1955 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	-	1	2
Measles	57	38	105	68	55	323
Whooping cough	1	-	3	1	1	6
Dysentery	2	-	2	4	-	8
Pneumonia	1	3	5	4	8	21
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1



# TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1955

Age Periods	NEW CASES <sup>≠</sup>				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
65 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	5	-	3	2	-	1	-

≠ These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on register at commencement of year	50	25	8	13
No. of cases notified first time during the year	7	5	-	3
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	2	2	-	-
No. of cases removed from the register	13	4	-	3
No. of cases remaining on the register	46	28	8	13



# THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HORSFORTH

Being a Report on the work of the  
Sanitary Department during the year

1955

Manor Road,  
HORSFORTH.

September, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

## INTRODUCTION

The routine duties of the department were continued on lines similar to those of previous years. Two outstanding occurrences in 1955 were the production of the programme for dealing with unsatisfactory houses and the introduction of new food legislation.

Clean air legislation had a rather slow passage and did not reach the haven of the statute book until 1956. Comment on its provisions will be reserved until the next report.

Another 1956 measure deals with the designation of sanitary inspectors, and as it will have lost much of its topical interest by next year, I hope to be excused for dealing with it here. As from the 3rd August, 1956, the title "Sanitary Inspector" has disappeared and Parliament has substituted "Public Health Inspector". One can bemoan the passing of such a well known title, and my own early views were against this change, but when one realises the general ignorance on the part of the public as to what our work involves, an ignorance which was clearly demonstrated even by some Members of Parliament during the debates on the amending Bill, the urgency and the necessity of such a change becomes apparent.

The "sanitary" services of the country, developed and extended by local authorities since they were charged with their administration, form an important part of the more recently styled "public health" services. The absence of the word "health" from the title "Sanitary Inspector" - the officer largely responsible for the development of these services - was often misunderstood. There were those who misunderstood the position to a degree which led them to believe that the sanitary inspector should be responsible to some more clearly recognised health officer. One of the important aspects of this change of title is the recognition by Parliament that, in his sphere of public health work - that of the practical application of environmental health measures - he is the recognised public health official.

## STAFF

The staff of the department was as follows:-

Chief Sanitary Inspector

E. M. Birtwisle

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute  
Fellow of the Sanitary Inspectors Association





Sanitary Inspector

J. Flitton

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute  
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Clerk/Typist

Miss D. L. Moxon

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

M. F. Dodsworth qualified as a sanitary inspector in June at the end of his 4-year period of training and left us to do his national service in August.  
C. B. Skidmore came to us in September to take up these duties for a 4-year period.

The improved transport arrangements mentioned in my last report continue to be a valuable asset and have contributed to our being able to absorb a steadily increasing amount of work. The greater part of our post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered for food continues to be done on Sundays and weekday evenings. Every Sunday and at least one evening each week one of your sanitary inspectors is on duty for this work and the fact that it has become a routine does not remove the irksomeness of such an arrangement.

#### HOUSING

There was a considerable increase in the rate of house building in the district - a total of 172 houses were erected compared with 99 the previous year. Of this total 69 were erected by the Council and 103 by private enterprise builders, compared with the figures of 48 and 51 for the year 1954. It appears that many of the new houses erected by private enterprise builders are being purchased and occupied by persons previously resident outside the district; their erection has done little to ease the demand for Council-owned accommodation.

The general cost of building continues at a high level, and many who might under easier circumstances have provided their own houses, are turning to the Council to solve their housing problem for them. If the cost of building housing units by traditional methods cannot be reduced then other forms of construction will undoubtedly have to be considered. One can visualise housing design and equipment altering drastically in the next generation and it may well be that our children will give us little thanks for handing on to them substantial but out-of-date accommodation, possibly still carrying a loan debt. More easily replaced, cheaper, short-lived dwellings, are the probable fashion of tomorrow.

The cost of building not only restricts the erection of new accommodation, but continues to deter owners of tenanted property from carrying out necessary maintenance. The improvement of this type of property in order to bring it in line with modern standards of amenity, even though grants are offered towards the cost, seems to be outside the capacity of many owners. Suitable older property in the township will have to be improved if it is to continue as





useful accommodation, and after we have dealt with the worst of the property ripe for demolition the Council should consider embarking on a scheme of purchase and reconditioning, possibly re-selling the improved houses to the occupiers.

The modern family rightly demands hot water, bath, inside water-closet, and the other facilities regarded as essentials in new houses, and we must accept responsibility for seeing that these amenities are provided in all residential accommodation.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, required the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of a statement of the number of unfit houses in the district, together with proposals for dealing with them, set out in a first-year and a five-year programme.

The report submitted to the Minister included 424 unfit houses which it is suggested can be dealt with within a period of ten years. During the first year the programme covers 71 houses and during the first five years, 257 houses.

Houses in Horsforth fall generally into two clearly defined categories, separated by the period of the 1914-18 war. This distinction and the position revealed in the report are shown in diagrammatic form on page 4.

The publication of this report has attracted a vast number of enquiries from present owners and occupiers, prospective purchasers and others, all interested in knowing if, when, and how, particular properties are to be dealt with. Our unfit houses are not to be found in any one locality but are scattered throughout the township and interspersed with better type houses. A great deal of patient explanation is necessary to show why certain houses are included in our programme and other houses are not. We have in the department felt obliged to devote considerable time to these enquirers so as to mitigate the natural resentment which this classification of unfitness arouses.

Since the war formal action to secure the demolition of houses has until this year been carried out under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, each house being dealt with individually. In March the Council resumed clearance area procedure and declared two small groups of houses to be clearance areas. In each case the property was acquired on a voluntary basis and it was not necessary to proceed by way of formal orders.

We were asked during the year to provide the Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a report on houses in the district of a type described as "back-to-earth". This report was produced and forwarded to the Ministry with a selection of photographs of typical cases. It is understood that some of the photographs were utilised for a regional report on the problems produced by this form of construction.

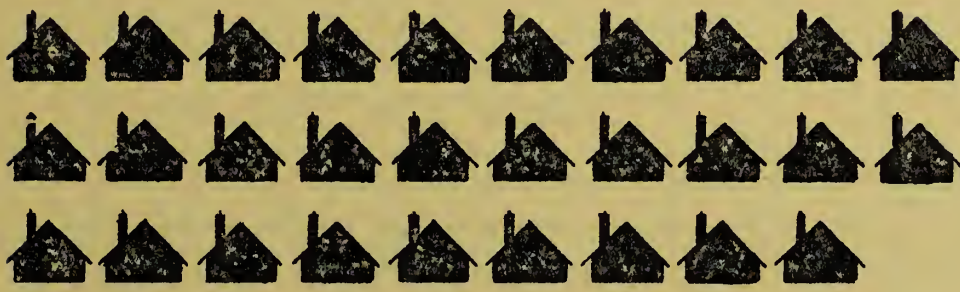








# ANALYSIS OF HOUSING POSITION.

## HOUSES ERECTED BEFORE 1914.



## HOUSES ERECTED AFTER 1919.



		No. of houses
	Fit house erected before 1914	561
	House erected before 1914 to be reconditioned	700
	Back-to-back house erected before 1914 to be reconditioned	215
	House erected before 1914 to be demolished	321
	Back-to-back house erected before 1914 to be demolished	103
	Fit house erected after 1919	2,900

1 Unit = 100 Houses





The provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, allowing for the increase of rents, extended the principle of the granting by local authorities of Certificates of Disrepair which allow the tenant to withhold the payment of the increase until, on the carrying out of necessary works, the certificate is revoked. These extended certificates are to cover defects as to suitability for occupation as well as defects of repair.

It appears that many owners have not availed themselves of the opportunity to raise rents and the number of applications for certificates has been much less than anticipated. Details of action since 30th August, 1954, are given below:-

Applications for certificates received	11
Certificates granted	11
Applications for revocation received	3
Applications granted	Nil
Revocations refused	2
Consideration of revocation deferred	1
Appeals to County Court on refusal to revoke	2
Orders granted by court that certificate shall cease to be in force	1
Applications to court dismissed	1

The two cases which went to the County Court were in respect of two similar adjoining back-to-back type houses in the same ownership. The applications were virtually appeals against the Council's certificates, but because of the machinery provided in the Act, they were in the form of applications for rent arrears based on the amount withheld on the granting of the certificates. The Council were unable to make any direct reply to these appeals or to justify on their own account action which they had taken. The best that could be done was to provide my services as a technical witness for the tenants.

The first case was dismissed on a technical error in the statement of claim. In the second case the Registrar of the court gave judgment for the owner in respect of the arrears of rent and granted an order that the certificate should cease to be in force. The owner was awarded costs against the tenant, which, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Minister of Housing and Local Government agreed should be paid by the Council. The resulting situation is an unhappy one; the absence of any opportunity for a direct contest between the owner and the Council on the reasonableness of the certificate leaves many points unresolved and a great deal of uncertainty as to future policy.

There was a rapid increase in the number of enquiries regarding improvement grants, following Government publicity. Unfortunately, the vast majority of the enquiries were not followed up by applications



for grant, despite the very many hours taken up in suggesting schemes of improvement, producing sketches, and giving general advice. Over 240 cases were considered in varying degrees of detail, but only 18 applications were received. Details are as follows:-

Applications received	18
Improvement grants made	14
Total value of grants	£1,901

All the grants made were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

I have no accurate information with regard to possible overcrowding of the houses in the district, but our knowledge of the situation generally indicates little statutory overcrowding. We do know, however, of a considerable number of cases where families, usually relatives, are sharing housing accommodation, a situation which of itself is fraught with difficulties.

A record of work done in securing housing repairs and the abatement of nuisances follows:-

Inspection of dwellinghouses:

The number of visits to dwellinghouses during the year are summarised as follows:-

	<u>Visits</u>
Housing inspections and reinspections	2,757
Housing defects investigated	837
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	28
Alterations and conversions	234
Drainage	469
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	38
Refuse collection	201
Disinfection	16
Disinfestation	34
Rodent infestations	138
Cellar flooding	64
Accumulations	22
Keeping of animals	17
Miscellaneous	14

Details of work carried out to deal with the various matters found requiring attention are summarised as follows:-

Roofs repaired	10
External walls repointed	6
Walls and outbuildings repaired	3
Wallplaster repaired	26
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	19
Chimneys repaired	11





Ceiling plaster repaired	14
Dampness abated	9
Floors repaired or renewed	10
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	3
Window frames repaired or renewed	13
Window cords and fasteners renewed	8
Blocked drains, w.c's. and gullies cleared	185
R.W.P's. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	15
R.W.P's. disconnected	1
Drains repaired or relaid	20
Drains inspected and tested	206
Water-closets repaired	16
Water-closet cisterns repaired or renewed	3
Cesspools emptied	5
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	7
Gullies renewed	18
Pail closets renewed	1
Sewers repaired and cleansed	14
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	4
Dry rot abated	7
Paths repaired or relaid	3
Ratproofing carried out	8
Inspection chambers repaired	4
Vermin and other pests eradicated	36
Yard drainage	2
Premises disinfested	11
Premises disinfected	5
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	10
Cellar flooding abated	12
Dustbins renewed	268
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	23
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	8

Action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances was as follows:-

Informal Notices served	113
Informal Notices complied with	89
Statutory Notices served	27
Statutory Notices complied with	23
Legal Proceedings	-

The Table of Housing Statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council is reproduced for your information:-



HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1955

County District: Horsforth Urban

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	4,943
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	318

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,087
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,757
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	28
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	116
(3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	424
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	26

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

(a) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	663
(b) Number of defective dwellinghouses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	-

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	27
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	23
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2



(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953? If so, what?	5
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	2
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	16
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	36
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:-	
(a) by Clearance Orders, number made	Nil
(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	Nil
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	Nil
(6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	4
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Not known
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	-
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	-
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
5. <u>New Houses.</u>	
Number of new houses provided during the year:-	
By the Local Authority:- Permanent type	69
Temporary type	-
By Private Enterprise	103
6. <u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>	
Section 4 - Any action in connection with advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation?	Nil
7. <u>Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.</u>	
Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation.	
Any action during the year?	
Applications received during the year	18
Grants approved	14

Action taken under the Housing Acts since 1945 is summarised as follows:-





	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	10	28
(b) Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11, but which have not yet been demolished	2	8
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	4	13
3. Houses closed as a result of formal action under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	9	21
4. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11	26	76
(b) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 but not yet implemented	7	-
(c) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 that works will be executed to render house fit for occupation	7	22
5. (a) Houses declared to be in Clearance Areas under Section 25	16	-
(b) Houses in Clearance Areas to be purchased by agreement	16	-
(c) Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	-	-

Three cases required action during the year. In the first, a caravan for which the licence had expired was continued in occupation and only vacated on the commencement of proceedings for unlicensed occupation. The second case was an application for a licence for an individual caravan, which was refused. The applicant appealed to the court but withdrew his appeal before the date of the hearing. The third was a case of a caravan brought into the district without a licence being granted. The occupier was eventually rehoused and the caravan removed.

The condition of the river Aire shows no improvement. It is a pity that this river should in a comparatively short stretch receive such heavy pollution and turn what should be an asset to the Aire valley into a feature which is to be avoided. It is hoped that the work that the River Board are pressing on with in an endeavour to reduce certain sources of pollution will bring about the desired improvement, but it must be many years at the present rate of progress before the river returns to anything like its former glory.

The increase in building activity has made it necessary to spend an increased amount of time in supervising the construction of drainage work to new and existing buildings. The policy of requiring each individual premises to be separately connected to a public sewer was continued.





The developed part of the district is reasonably well drained and sewerred for dealing with foul wastes and the Council have already given instructions for a scheme to be prepared for the extension of the sewerage system to serve the south-west corner where at present no sewers exist.

The district is not so well provided with means of dealing with surface water and, situated as we are on a relatively steep slope with an impervious sub-soil, times of rain demand the drainage and sewerage system to deal with very large amounts of surface and sub-soil water, amounts far in excess of the capacity of the system.

On the roads the problem of dealing with surface water is seriously complicated by the constant blockage of road gullies by debris washed into them from the considerable number of unmade private streets. This difficulty will only be overcome when private street works are again able to proceed.

During 1955 the Council adopted a policy of requiring separate drainage from new buildings where surface water sewers and foul sewers existed and adopted an additional Byelaw requiring the provision of both foul water and surface water sewers in new streets.

There are 91 houses in the district which are still not served by the Council's sewers, sewage from these houses being dealt with by means of cesspools and small disposal plants. This method is reasonably satisfactory in the agricultural sections of the area, but in residential areas, particularly in the south-west corner previously mentioned, disposal in this way is a source of constant embarrassment.

Six houses and a factory are connected to the sewers of the Aireborough Urban District Council and six houses and a factory to the sewers of Leeds Corporation.

Of the total sanitary accommodation in the district 99% is in the form of water-closets. Unfortunately we still have with us:-

Pail closets	14
Privy middens	6
Chemical closets	11

Certain of the premises with these unsatisfactory forms of accommodation will be dealt with during our housing programme. The opportunity of dealing with the remainder will be delayed until additional sewerage facilities are provided.

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 4,918 houses out of the 4,943 houses in the district and the Council's mains have been extended so as to serve all the new buildings which have been erected. Of the 25 houses not so supplied, 7 received their water direct from the Yeadon Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.



The approximate populations so served are as follows:-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	13,866
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	16
Private wells and springs	<u>118</u>
	<u>14,000</u>

In all cases water is supplied direct to taps in the houses - there are no cases where houses are served by stand-pipes.

Details of water supplied by the Council's undertaking are reported by the Waterworks Manager to be as follows:-

From reservoirs	70,852,000
From boreholes	48,397,000
From Leeds Corporation	29,413,000
From Yeadon Waterworks Company	<u>913,000</u>
	<u>149,575,000</u>

Total average consumption		
for all purposes	29.3	gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade		
purposes (estimated)	4.0	-do-
Consumption for domestic		
purposes (estimated)	25.3	-do-

Sampling arrangements were continued, 3 samples being submitted for chemical analysis and 8 for bacteriological examination; two of the latter were reported to be unsatisfactory; 4 samples were examined for plumbo-solvency, with negative results. In general the water supplied through the Council's system continued to be of excellent quality.

During the latter half of the summer and through the autumn extremely dry weather reduced the amount of water available for supply and restrictions had to be imposed throughout September and October. An emergency service for the flushing and cleansing of public conveniences and the conveniences at schools and other buildings was arranged by this department.

#### (1) Factories

There were 46 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:-

Motor Vehicle repairs and Garages	11
Baking and Confectionery	11
Letterpress printing	1
Plumbing	6
Joinery	7
Cabinet Making	1
Engineers and Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1



Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	2
Boot and Shoe repairs	2
Radio and T.V. repairs	4
Electrical Engineering	2
Electricity Generating	2
Manufacturing Chemists	1
Corn Grinding	1
Leather Tanning	1
Soap Making	1
Firewood Merchants	2
Esterification	1
Mantle Alterations	1
Worsted Spinning	2
Dressmaking	2
Cloth Finishing	1
Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	2
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	1
Laundry	2
Dry Cleaning	2
Building Operations and works of Engineering Construction	12

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are summarised as follows:-

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Factories with power	66	21	7	5
Factories without power	9	9	1	1
Other premises	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

Details of the defects found were:-

Sanitary Conveniences - insufficient	2
- not separate for sexes	1
- absence of artificial lighting	2
- absence of ventilation	1
Want of cleanliness	1
Other offences	2

## (2) Outworkers

There is no great demand for this type of employment amongst the residents of our district and only three persons were on the register at the close of the year. No unsatisfactory conditions were found in connection with this type of employment.





### (3) Workplaces

18 inspections were made of offices and other workplaces and no conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

### (4) Shops - General

There were 36 inspections made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, enforceable by this Council, including the provisions of Section 38, the administration of which has been delegated to this Council by the West Riding County Council. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

### (5) Hairdressers and Barbers

16 premises where the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on are registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

On the 1st April, 1955, Byelaws made under the provisions of this Act came into force. They are framed to secure the cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, towels, etc., involved in the carrying on of the business of a hairdresser or barber. Generally they are such that any reasonable business already complies with their provisions, but the potential dangers for which they provide a safeguard, suggest that more time might usefully be employed in administering their provisions.

### (6) Shops - Pet Animals

2 applications were received for licences from the occupiers of newly opened pet shops. The licences were granted subject to suitable conditions. These are the first premises to be used for this type of business since the coming into operation in 1952 of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

### (1) Milk Supply

Another target that we have been striving for over many years was achieved during 1955. The sale of loose milk in this district is now prohibited and all milk must conform to one of the statutory grades. This came into effect on the 21st March by the inclusion of the urban district in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955.

In practice the new Regulation made little difference to the position because, partly as a result of propaganda and largely as a means of easing distribution, almost all the milk retailed in the district already complied with these requirements.

Our housewives are to be congratulated on the part which they have played in demanding this form of supply. The pressure which they can bring to bear on a retail trade is far more effective than any piece of legislation. It is hoped that with the milk supply on a reasonable footing they will turn their attention to other aspects of food trading.





Sampling during the year was as follows:-

(a) Bacteriological

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	6	-
Pasteurised Milk	7	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6	2
Sterilised Milk	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>

(b) Chemical

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Samples taken	6	-

Licences issued for the sale of designated milk were as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested	11
Pasteurised	11
Sterilised	28

These represent a total increase of 4 over the licences granted in the previous year.

(2) Ice-Cream

37 premises were registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. A large proportion of the ice-cream retailed in the district is pre-packed at the place of manufacture; this is a practice one would like to see extended to cover all ice-cream sales. The public would do well to recognise the value of an article which comes to them in the same hygienic state as which it leaves the food factory.

Unfortunately, as with the pre-packaging of all products, the discarding of the wrapper contributes to the litter nuisance and, whilst more education is obviously necessary amongst those likely to discard these wrappers, the provision of additional litter receptacles at the places where ice-cream is likely to be consumed would be of material assistance. I am pleased to note that certain retailers do make provision in this way.

No ice-cream is now manufactured in the district.

12 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological grading and were placed as follows:-

<u>Provisional Grade</u>	
1	- 8
2	- 2
3	- Nil
4	- 2

The practice was continued of notifying the local authority in whose district the ice-cream was manufactured of the results of all samples taken.



### (3) Meat

In my last report I outlined the steps that had been taken to bring back into use three of the private slaughterhouses in the district, so as to enable our butchers to revert to the pre-war practice of slaughtering their own animals.

These arrangements have continued to work well and within the limitations imposed by the siting and construction of the buildings, slaughtering has taken place under reasonable conditions.

It is hoped that if private slaughtering is continued after the present trial period, better designed and equipped accommodation will be provided. Much depends on Government policy for the trade and some clear definition of future requirements should soon be made available so as to enable the planning of new arrangements to proceed.

Much of the slaughtering continues to be done outside normal office hours and every Sunday and Monday evening is covered by one of your officers being on duty.

In general the butchers have co-operated very well. The helpful relationship which has been established has contributed to the value of our post-mortem inspections and the assessment of the quality and soundness of the meat produced. A table showing the amount of post-mortem work performed is on page 17.

### (4) Unsound Food

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 365. Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out in the table on page 18. There were no cases where powers of seizure were used.

### (5) Public Houses

Most of the work that we asked for as a result of the survey of public houses in 1950 has now been completed, apart from certain improvements to sanitary accommodation, and in these cases undertakings have been given that this will be considered as part of larger schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

### (6) Fried Fish Shops

The general standard of the 11 fried fish shops continues to be good and the improvements carried out during recent years have been well maintained. One establishment was not open for business during the year.

36 visits were made.

### (7) Other Food Premises

Visits to these numbered 79.

Time spent on securing the improvement of these premises was reduced by pressure of other work, particularly that connected with housing, and also in anticipation of wider powers to be given to local authorities in new legislation. These new powers were included



POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	307	75	45	1,335	208
Number inspected	307	75	45	1,335	208
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	6	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.56	8.00	-	0.45	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	28	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.53	37.33	-	-	0.96
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were slaughtered





## UN SOUND FOOD

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered by the owners was as follows:-

		<u>lbs.</u>
<u>Cows</u>		
Lungs - 19		260
Heads and Tongues - 7		238
Livers - 4		56
Kidneys - 1		2
Mesenteries - 2		38
Hearts - 1		7
<u>Heifers: Carcases and offals - 1</u>		
Lungs - 8		96
Heads and Tongues - 7		210
Livers - 8		96
Mesenteries - 1		19
<u>Bullocks: Carcases and offals - 1</u>		
Lungs - 1		12
Livers - 5		68
<u>Sheep</u>		
Livers - 6		13
<u>Pigs</u>		
Heads and Tongues - 2		25
<u>Tinned Food</u>		
	<u>Tins</u>	
Vegetables	20	20
Tomatoes	8	8
Fruit	101	105
Soup	35	20
Fish	68	18
Puddings	25	10
Meat	46	173
Milk	6	9
<u>Other Food</u>		
Pickles - 2 jars		2
Cod Liver Oil - 28 bottles		14
Bacon		50
Meat		23
Cheese		18
Vermicelli		15
		<hr/> 2,401 <hr/>



in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into force on the 1st January, 1956, - for the details of the Regulations I would refer you to my monthly report for January, 1956. Briefly they focus attention on cleanliness as a means to overcome the dangers of food poisoning and to present a more hygienic service to the public. The provision of increased washing facilities is one of most important powers; the control of temperatures in connection with certain foods is an innovation worthy of extension and the control of staff suffering from certain infections is a useful reminder that they harbour a particularly dangerous form of contamination. It only remains for full use to be made of all these powers.

At the time of writing this report it is obvious that the trade are in advance of us in this work and we are barely able to satisfy requests for advice, whereas we should be in the position of taking the initiative and of calling for premises to be brought up to the standard of the Regulations.

The administration of these Regulations is worthy of a great deal more time than we are able to devote to it under present circumstances.

One of the more important matters that were dealt with during the year was the prohibition of the collection of clothes for laundering and boots and shoes for repair at the grocery branches of a chain of shops operating in the district.

#### (8) Clean Food Byelaws

No contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws were noted during the many inspections of food premises and this can be taken as an indication of the readiness with which food handlers have co-operated in the administration of these byelaws. The general standard of food hygiene is good although there are many matters where improvement can be looked for.

#### (9) Bakehouses

27 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district. In some of the older buildings it is not easy to maintain an adequate standard and special consideration will have to be given in certain cases.

#### (10) Underground Bakehouses

There is one underground bakehouse for which the certificate was renewed in 1954. These premises are in reasonable condition.

I have written so much about this subject in previous reports that there is little that remains to be said. The opportunity for action is needed and at last this is in sight.

The problem of air pollution is so often regarded as an industrial nuisance that individual householders do not easily see



that the smoke through their chimneys plays an important part in robbing us of a clean atmosphere. A glance at the figures given in the tables on pages 21 and 22 and diagrammatically on pages 23 and 24 quickly shows that a general reduction of pollution occurs during the summer months. This is particularly noticeable in the case of sulphur gases. Industrial pollution is fairly constant the year round and the improvement shown during the summer is due largely to a reduction in domestic pollution. In a district such as Horsforth where there is little industry a quite remarkable improvement would result from a changeover from burning raw coal in domestic grates to the use of solid smokeless fuel or one of the other forms of heating. If one considers what this would mean in the saving of damage to human bodies, buildings, furnishings and clothing, it seems criminal not to do something about it.

I hope that the operation of the new Clean Air legislation will not be completely directed on the black areas, but will allow the opportunity of districts such as this acquiring a garden city atmosphere.

Nine observations were made of industrial steam-raising plant, one of which was found to be emitting excessive amounts of black smoke. After being cautioned the management took steps to deal with the cause of the nuisance and it was abated.

The West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the Yorkshire Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society carried on the hard task of publicising the problem and advising on ways of overcoming it. It was my pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committee of both bodies.

Once again our thanks are due to Mr. B. Holmes for permission to use his garden at 78, Broadgate Walk, for the stationing of the soot deposit gauge and the gauge for the estimation of sulphur.

There is only one offensive trade carried on in the district, that of soap boiling, and this is restricted to one factory which is operated under reasonably good conditions.

Routine disinfection takes place following the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital and in some cases terminal disinfection is carried out after the recovery of patients nursed at home. It is only rarely that our services are called upon for this type of work.

No cases occurred during the year for the use of our disinfection services to deal with bed bugs, fleas, etc., but our assistance is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide range of other types of infestation, including crickets, ants, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. Indeed the whole character of this section of our work has changed in the period since the last war and whilst the older type of infestation has gone we are constantly







# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT

## 1955 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT Per sq. mile	INSOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	TAR IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	2.03	18.31	8.83	9.48	.20
FEBRUARY	2.03	13.44	6.85	6.59	.16
MARCH	2.54	18.08	9.85	8.23	.16
APRIL	1.02	12.52	8.57	3.95	.10
MAY	2.65	15.12	7.58	7.54	.13
JUNE	1.53	11.92	6.98	4.94	.10
JULY	0.61	5.67	3.30	2.37	.03
AUGUST	0.56	9.03	7.58	1.45	.10
SEPTEMBER	1.27	14.23	9.06	5.17	.06
OCTOBER	1.78	8.40	5.40	3.00	.10
NOVEMBER	2.34	12.91	5.34	7.57	.13
DECEMBER	3.92	23.75	12.09	11.66	.10
TOTALS	22.28	163.38	91.43	71.95	1.37



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

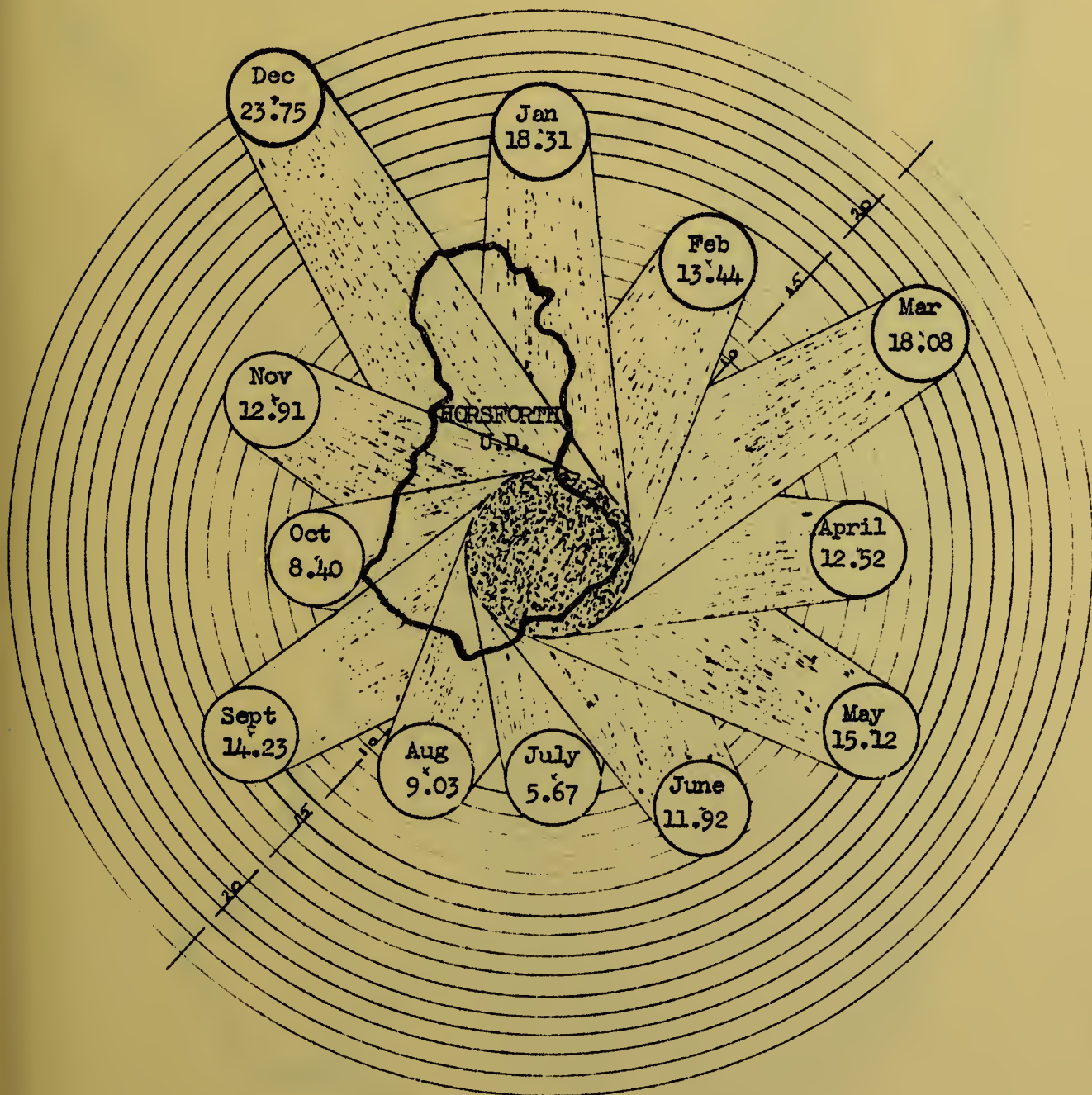
1955 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	2.39
FEBRUARY	1.75
MARCH	2.10
APRIL	1.67
MAY	1.00
JUNE	0.76
JULY	0.54
AUGUST	0.64
SEPTEMBER	1.22
OCTOBER	2.00
NOVEMBER	2.17
DECEMBER	2.39
Average Pollution per day	1.5525



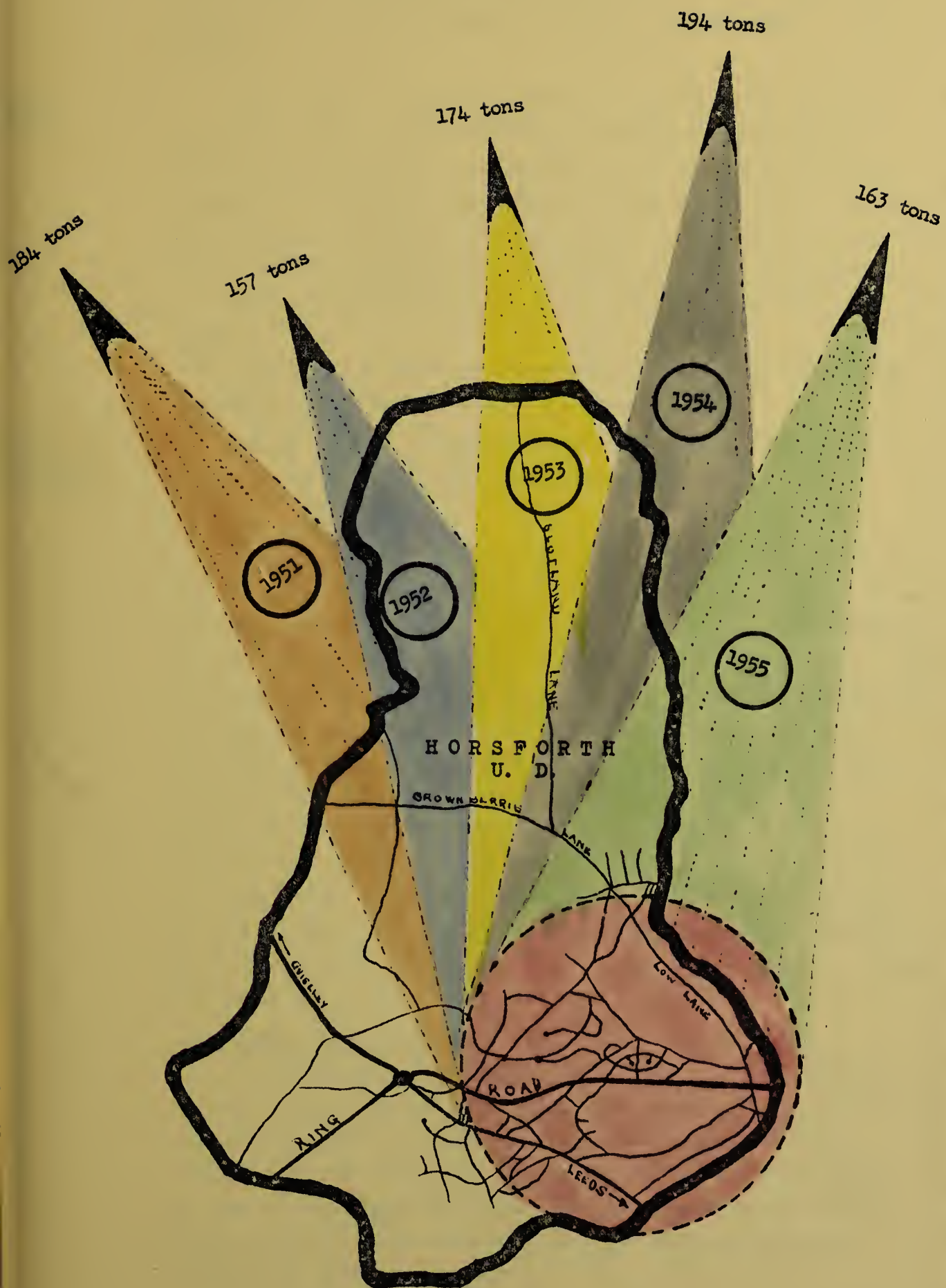
# MONTHLY SOOTFALL IN 1955.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE.









ANNUAL SOOTFALL FOR LAST FIVE YEARS  
( TONS PER SQUARE MILE )



being asked for advice and assistance in dealing with new types of insect pests. Effective action was taken in all cases that were reported to us and the residents showed great appreciation of our service.

RODENT  
CONTROL

The Council's policy of assisting occupiers of premises who are unfortunate enough to be infested with rats or mice has been continued and the public respond very well in giving information regarding infestations. The methods mentioned in previous reports were continued and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out ratproofing subsequent to our dealing with the infestations.

Surface infestations dealt with numbered 16, involving 138 visits.

The Council's sewers are remarkably free from rat infestation and called for no attention during the year.

PUBLIC  
CLEANING

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1956.

#### (1) Refuse Collection

I drew attention last year to the fact that the rapid development of the district was making greater demands on our labour force. Additional assistance is becoming imperative and detailed proposals were set out in a special report presented to you in September. The collection service, clinging as it does to the age-old tradition of allowing refuse to accumulate at premises and then by the use of considerable manual effort loading it into vehicles for transport to the disposal plant, is a great waster of labour resources. I am sure that difficulties in maintaining an adequate labour force for this work will eventually drive us to adopt other methods.

The average period between collections was ten days, although at certain times and in certain areas of the township the period was considerably in excess of this and occupiers of premises rightly felt aggrieved at the standard of service that we rendered.

#### (2) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping at the Calverley Bridge site were continued. In addition, the facilities were well used by others having garden refuse, builders' refuse, soot, etc., to dispose of, and the use by them of this site has done much to prevent illicit dumping of rubbish, although those devoid of civic pride still continue to despoil vacant plots with their waste.

Our control of tipping arrangements has been vastly improved by the provision of a Fordson Tractor fitted with a Bamford Loader and dozer blade. This machine enables us to strip soil before tipping, level refuse, and cover in a way not possible by manual labour. It's versatility has been noted by other departments and many have





been the demands for its services, but the growing usefulness of the machine to this department makes it difficult to spare it for other work.

### (3) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The steadily increasing demand for waste paper as a basic raw material in the production of paper board has enabled a further improvement to be made in the rate of waste paper recovered. This section of the service has now far outgrown the position when it could be conveniently carried on in a portion of the garage accommodation and the provision of a properly designed waste paper depot is becoming imperative.

Methods of baling which at present involve the use of two small presses, one hand and one electrically operated, are only keeping up with the amount of paper received, by overtime work in addition to full time day operation. One press of more modern design and of increased capacity could easily deal with our output.

There was an increase in the amount of metals salvaged, but a slight fall in textiles, bottles and jars.

### (4) Street Cleansing

The Lewin Sweeper which was due for overhaul in 1955 was replaced by a reconditioned 1950 model of the same make, incorporating a number of improvements. This machine and the Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier have worked well, but the continuity of their operation has often been interrupted by a lack of labour.

Our quota of weed spraying was successfully tackled with borrowed apparatus, but later in the year we purchased our own sprayer for emergency use during the water crisis and this will be available for use in subsequent seasons. At the present rate of progress it will be a number of years before weeds in all roads can be regarded as adequately controlled.

### (5) Labour

The labour position was not good. During the 281 working days time lost amounted to  $64\frac{1}{2}$  man days - of these 198 days were holiday, 385 days due to sickness and  $50\frac{1}{2}$  days to other causes. Absences other than holidays accounted for an average of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  man days for each working day. Wastage was considerable and in an effort to maintain the establishment of 18 men 33 men were employed for differing periods, while at times there were unfilled vacancies.

Methods of improving this position were dealt with in detail in a special report in September, two particular points being the need for making the work more attractive by the opportunity to increase weekly earnings, and the need for greater mechanisation, especially in disposal and salvage arrangements.





(6) Transport

Transport in use during the year was as follows:-

One 1943 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
One 1948 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
One 1950 Karrier CK3 with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
One 1953 Karrier Gamecock with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
and double cab  
One 1950 Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector  
One 1948 Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptyer  
Three Salvage Trailers  
One 1954 Thames 5 cwt. Van

The older Karrier Bantam is to be replaced during 1956 with a larger capacity vehicle; this replacement has been long overdue. The Council would do well to adopt a regular rota for the replacement of these vehicles.

(7) Costs and Statistics

<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>		
<u>Expenditure</u>		£
Wages		6,548
Salvage Bonus		466
Heating and Lighting		61
Rates and Water		53
Licences and Insurances		274
Petrol and Oil		553
Depot Maintenance		57
Protective Clothing		52
Vehicle repairs, tyres, etc.		861
Running expenses of Tractor/Bulldozer		74
Dustbins		213
Calverley Lane Tip		19
Garage equipment		25
Hire of Tractor/Bulldozer		-
Salvage Depot		99
Repairs and Renewals Fund		300
Administration Expenses		3,211
Sinking Fund Contributions		265
Interest on Loans		91
		<hr/> 13,222
<u>Income</u>	£	£
Sales -		
Dustbins	305	
Scrap Metal	90	
Waste Paper	1,947	
Bottles	2	
Rags	<hr/> 107	2,451
Rent - Calverley Lane Tip		1
Transfer - Motor Haulage - Snow Clearing		61
Balance to General Fund		<hr/> 10,709
		<hr/> 13,222

The expenditure and income figures are taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Abstract of Accounts



Loads collected	2,322
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,719 tons
Visits to premises	192,934
Miles covered	17,161
Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses)	£7,498
Cost per ton	£1. 6s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,381. 12s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 population	£535. 11s. 5d.
Cost per visit	9d.

#### Materials Salvaged

T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.		£	s	d
214	1	3	-	Waste Paper	1,947	3	5
8	18	-	9	Textiles	106	11	5
29	6	1	-	Metals	88	14	6
	39	dozen		Bottles and Jars	1	19	-
					£2,144	8	4

#### Salvage Bonus

<u>Period</u>	<u>Value of Salvaged Materials</u>			<u>Workmen's Share</u>			<u>Council's Share</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	492	15	1	122	6	3	370	8	10
2nd Quarter	562	11	3	125	5	6	437	5	9
3rd Quarter	565	11	10	104	2	2	461	9	8
4th Quarter	492	6	5	113	4	3	379	2	2
TOTALS	£2,113	4	7	£464	18	2	£1,648	6	5

#### Street Cleansing

##### Expenditure

	£
Wages	1,257
Transfer - Motor Haulage	49
Brushes etc.	87
Licence Duties	88
Insurance	21
Petrol and Oil	248
Repairs and Sundries	253
Repairs and Renewals Fund	500
Sinking Fund Contributions	-
Interest on Loans	-
Administration Expenses	833
Classified Roads - 50% of Expenditure on Street Cleansing	156
	3,492

##### Income

	£
Transfer - Motor Haulage	27
Re-chargeable Works	95
W.R.C.C. - Classified Roads	292
Balance to General Rate Fund	3,078
	3,492

The expenditure and income figures are taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Abstract of Accounts



Loads collected -		
	by street sweeper	289
	by gully emptier	287
	by other vehicles	111
Weight of material collected-		
	by street sweeper	Tons 668
	by gully emptier	717
	by other vehicles	277
Miles covered -		
	by street sweeper	1,235
	by gully emptier	2,313
	by other vehicles	1,235

Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses) £2,245

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

It is unfortunate that the Council's programme for the provision of new conveniences in various parts of the township should have been curtailed after the provision of the new convenience in King George Road. It is hoped that the programme can be re-started at an early date.

#### CONCLUSION

In concluding the report I take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the continued support which the Council have given and of their ready help in dealing with the problems of the year.

To my staff for their continued loyalty and support and to all others who have assisted me I extend my thanks.

E. M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector





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A P P E N D I X

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## APPENDIX

### HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

#### PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1955)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	31,090	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	14,000	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,450	6,856

#### DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer  
G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer  
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officer  
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Clinic Medical Officers (Part-time)  
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.  
C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.  
T.H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.  
W.W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.  
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers  
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.  
S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.  
P.W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor  
Vacant.

Health Visitors and School Nurses  
MISS P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.  
MRS. M.A. BURGOTNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.  
MISS E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MRS. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MISS I. EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MISS J.M. FITTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MRS. E.E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MRS. N.S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MRS. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MISS A.J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MISS M.E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
MISS E.B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitor  
MISS M.W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert).

Assistant Health Visitor  
MRS. A.L. BLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).



#### Midwives

MISS W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief)  
MRS. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.  
MISS R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MISS S. TERPELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed April, 1955).  
MRS. G.M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

#### Home Nurses

MRS. H.M. BURNELL, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister.  
MRS. C.M.W. COLVIN, S.R.N. Queen's Nursing Sister. (Appointed August, 1955)  
MRS. N.A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister. (Relief)  
(Appointed June, 1955).  
MISS M. DYSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Appointed July, 1955).  
MISS J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.  
MRS. O.L. LONGLEY, S.R.N. (Resigned May, 1955).  
MRS. M. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.  
MRS. A.L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
MRS. D. WARD, S.R.N.  
MISS J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.  
MISS A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs. Cert). Queen's Nursing Sister  
MRS. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.

#### Day Nursery Matrons

Pudsey - MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned June, 1955).  
Horsforth - MRS. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N. (Resigned September, 1955).

#### Mental Health Social Worker

MISS E. BUCK.

#### Mental Health Home Teacher

MRS. J.A. ROOKS.

#### V.D. Social Worker

MISS E.M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

#### Speech Therapist

MRS. A.S. LEE.

#### CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS (Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

#### Consultant Ophthalmologist

T.S. SEVERS, M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

#### Consultant Aural Surgeon

H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

#### Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

#### Paediatrician

R.J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.





## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

### 1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:-

DISTRICT	DOMICILIARY		INSTITUTIONAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
PUDSEY M.B.	107	2	356	11	476
HORSFORTH U.D.	24	-	160	3	187
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	59	1	258	7	325
TOTALS	190	3	774	21	988

It is evident from the above figures that the present trend towards confinement in hospitals and maternity homes in preference to confinement at home continues, only 20 per cent of confinements taking place at home. One of the main factors responsible for this situation is the ready availability of beds in maternity units provided by the Regional Hospital Board in this area.

### 2. Domiciliary Midwifery

There are five midwives in the Division one of whom undertakes relief duties.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:-

DISTRICT	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	(Dr. not present)	(Dr. present)	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
PUDSEY M.B.	106	5	-	-
HORSFORTH U.D.	21	8	-	-
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	55	6	-	-
TOTALS	182	19	-	-

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 508 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.



All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. They are also authorised to administer pethidine analgesia. The following table gives the number of cases in which these analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:-

Area	Gas and Air only	Pethidine only	Gas and Air and Pethidine
PUDSEY M.B.	34	7	53
HORSFORTH U.D.	10	1	9
ALREBOROUGH U.D.	20	1	23

### 3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient:-

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	20 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley	12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Unit under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

### 4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service Act and more women are seeking a bed in hospital. These factors led to a marked reduction in attendances at some of the clinics which continued for some years but now appears to have slowed up.





The following attendances were made during the year:-

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	196	39	829	39
FARSLEY	4	143	2	495	2
CALVERLEY <sup>3E</sup>	1	57	21	176	22
HORSFORTH	2	23	9	68	10
RAWDON	1	27	6	74	6
YEADON	2	38	9	136	9
GUISELEY	4	35	4	156	4

<sup>3E</sup> Combined with Infant Welfare.

#### 5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

It has not yet been found possible to re-commence relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic which ceased in October, 1954. Pudsey patients attend if they desire at Farsley and Calverley. Sessions were commenced at the Guiseley Clinic in February. It is intended to extend these facilities when possible.

#### Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
FARSLEY	4	38	181
CALVERLEY	4	45	209
HORSFORTH	4	51	253
GUISELEY <sup>3E</sup>	4	21	148

<sup>3E</sup> Commenced 9. 2. 55.





In November, 1955, a course of lectures was commenced in ante-natal education for mothers having their first baby. A majority of these mothers have attended the talks and appear to have found them of great benefit.

#### 6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free. Dental treatment for nursing mothers under the County Scheme extends up to nine months after confinement.

### CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

#### 1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-



INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1955

CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS PER MONTH	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE WHO FIRST ATTENDED A CENTRE OF THIS LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR	NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR AND WERE BORN IN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED	NO. OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN WHO AT DATE OF ATTENDANCE WERE				TOTAL ATTENDANCES
							Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years		
			1955	1954	1953 - 1950						
FUDSEY	8	208	193	153	101	447	2819	258	157		3234
FARSLEY	4	106	102	85	103	290	1467	315	225		2007
CALVERLEY	4	57	58	45	85	188	790	209	241		1240
HORSFORTH	4	141	119	118	97	334	2066	308	354		2728
RAWDON	4	59	51	49	65	165	877	179	224		1280
YEADON	4	73	67	84	73	224	1158	330	121		1609
GUISSELEY	4	113	96	80	109	285	1421	371	305		2097
TOTALS	32	757	686	614	633	1933	10598	1970	1627		14195



## 2. Day Nurseries

Day Nursery accommodation is no longer available in the Division as the County Council closed as from the 1st July Pudsey and as from the 1st October Horsforth Nurseries. The following table shows attendances to the date of closure.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR	
	0 - 2	2 - 5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	2	7
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	2	6

## 3. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time day or night at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson has attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for her to be notified of all premature births in order that she can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 74 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 60 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 81% for the Division as compared with 89.7 in 1954.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-





PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1955 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born dead				Died in first 24 hours				Died on 2nd to 7th day				Died on 8th to 28th day				Survived 28 days				Total			
	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs
BORN AT HOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BORN IN HOSPITAL	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"Private Nursing Homes" includes Nursing Homes and Maternity Hospitals or Homes not in the National Health Service.



#### 4. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes for Unmarried Mothers. Five mothers and their babies who were residents in the Division were admitted to such Homes during the year under these arrangements.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

Area	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PUDSEY M.B.	9	2%
HORSFORTH U.D.	5	2.6%
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	8	2.5%

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

This is the first full year of operation of the scheme for the distribution of Welfare Foods since it became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. The following tables show the availability at Distribution Centres in the Division and quantities taken up.





Address of Distribution Centre	When Open	
	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre, St. Lawrence House, Crawshaw Road, Pudsey.	Monday Wednesday Friday Saturday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Child Welfare Centre, "Farfield", Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Drill Hall, Thornbury Barracks, Thornbury, near Bradford.	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Chapel Street, Calverley.	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Divisional Public Health Office, The Green, Horsforth.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley.	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Yeadon.	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Harrogate Road, Rawdon.	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Distribution Centres	Tins National Dried Milk	Bottles Cod-Liver Oil	Packets Vitamin A & D Tablets	Bottles Orange Juice
PUDSEY	11,667	3,610	1,427	20,876
HORSFORTH	4,094	1,642	790	9,896
AIREBOROUGH	4,659	2,650	1,041	15,920

#### HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table:-





AREA	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISITED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE	CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER CASES
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits				
PUDSEY M.B.	2758	144	300	436	3290	2181	4005	755	3742
HORSFORTH U.D.	827	20	29	213	765	342	621	524	1201
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	1195	33	65	329	1598	1115	1531	924	2919



## HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation.

The number of cases attended during the year in the Division shows an increase of 120 on the previous year, and 51 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

The practice continues for increasing use to be made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 10,057 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is as follows:-



Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year			Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	A'BORO	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	A'BORO
Medical	526	224	345	10688	4011	9261
Surgical	198	101	100	3927	1895	1900
Infectious Disease	-	-	2	-	-	13
Tuberculosis	9	10	18	507	543	560
Maternal Complications	5	6	3	57	49	18
Totals	738	341	468	15179	6498	11752
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	336	196	251	8996	4179	7490
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	38	12	29	357	102	219
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	121	41	98	7908	2687	5922





# HOME HELP SERVICE

Further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 68 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 66 as compared with 58 at the end of the year 1954.

## CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR

AREA	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tubercu- losis	Chronic sick aged 65+	Chronic sick under 65	Others	Total
PUDSEY M.B.	49	3	132	12	36	232
HORSFORTH U.D.	19	2	73	16	30	140
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	38	10	108	3	38	197
TOTAL CASES:	106	15	313	31	104	569
TOTAL HOURS WORKED:	7485	1391	40734	4767	13988	68365



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Social Therapists at Scalebor Park Hospital in regard to the after-care of patients discharged from that hospital. Mental health care and after-care cases are sometimes referred by general medical practitioners and by the National Assistance Board.

The local Ministry of Labour officials and Youth Employment officers have been helpful with regard to the employment problems of mentally ill or defective persons.

The interchange of information between Health Visitors and the Mental Health Social Worker has proved to be very useful, while close co-operation with the Duly Authorised Officer has been of mutual advantage in cases where action under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was necessary.

Mrs. Rocks, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and who are living at home, to attend Occupation Centres in Leeds. The majority of the cases attend the West Leeds Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centres.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.



# Mental Deficiency Acts

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1956.

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 years of age	6	2	5	1	5	1	16	4
Over 16 years of age	9	12	7	1	4	6	20	19
Number of Cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	2
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	5	2	3	2	4	1	12	5
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:-								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 years of age	3	-	4	1	3	1	10	2
Over 16 years of age	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
(b) At home	1	3	2	1	-	1	3	5
II. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1955								
(i) After marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) While unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Number who have married during 1955	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1





Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 45 cases was dealt with by the Duly  
Authorised Officer in the Division during 1955 as follows:-

Section 16 Lunacy Act	.....	13
Section 20       "       "	.....	4
Section 21       "       "	.....	6
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act	.....	11
No action	.....	11

Of the above cases there were 24 aged persons over  
65 years of age, 19 of whom had to be removed.



# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31. 12. 55 i.e. born in year .....	Under 1 1955	1 - 4 1954 - 1951	5 - 9 1950 - 1946	10 - 14 1945 - 1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course - primary or booster 1951 - 1955					
PUDSEY	30	1182	1713	1252	4177
HORSFORTH	16	531	843	578	1968
AIREBOROUGH	20	738	1407	1096	3261
1950 or earlier					
PUDSEY	-	-	656	995	1651
HORSFORTH	-	-	255	405	660
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	459	689	1148



Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1955

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	189	74	14	2	4	51	4	338
HORSFORTH	105	43	8	2	-	14	2	174
AIREBOROUGH	119	62	1	5	4	31	7	229

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)

DURING 1955 AGED ....	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	13	278	187	478
HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	22	142	77	241
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	5	20	219	130	374





VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1955							
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
NUMBER VACCINATED	PUDSEY	255	9	6	4	15	289
	HORSFORTH U.D.	138	2	7	1	4	152
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	145	7	3	10	8	173
NUMBER RE- VACCINATED	PUDSEY	-	-	-	7	42	49
	HORSFORTH U.D.	-	-	2	3	23	28
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	-	3	1	5	28	37



# WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners, and is available to all children provided they have not attained the age of four years.

		AGE AT FINAL INJECTION					Total
		Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1	2	3	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1955.	PUDSEY	1	97	25	2	2	127
	HORSFORTH	-	77	27	3	4	111
	AIREBOROUGH	5	74	37	8	6	130



## TUBERCULOSIS

Miss M.W. Pease, Tuberculosis Visitor, devotes her whole time to the visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division. She also attends the chest clinics serving the Division and thereby provides a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care service of the Local Health Authority.

There has been co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Sixty-seven tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment at the end of the year.

### B.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

Thirty-two contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

### B.C.G. Vaccination - 13 year old school children

For the first time B.C.G. Vaccination has been made available to this group of the population as a routine procedure. The group chosen has been the 13 year old school children so that these may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public.

#### B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

##### 1. Acceptances

(a) No. of 13 year old children on registers at beginning of year ... ..	654
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary... ..	654
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously..	-
(d) No. of acceptances ... ..	441
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c) ...	67.4%

##### 2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a) No. of children tested ... ..	407
(b) Result of test (final if two tests used)	
(i) Positive ... ..	108
(ii) Negative ... ..	280
(iii) Not ascertained ...	19
Total	407
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...	<u>28.6</u>

##### 3. Vaccination

No. vaccinated ... ..	280
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### Mass Radiography

The following surveys were undertaken by Mass Radiography Units of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year.





# MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Details of Surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Reuben Gaunt & Sons Ltd.	415	3	4	3	10
Borough of Pudsey	2075	5	13	21	39
Menston Hospital, Menston	2102 Patients 290 Staff	17	37	41	95
TOTALS	4882	25	54	65	144

\* The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>No.</u>
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues congenital	4
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	3
Bronchiectasis	12
Emphysema	7
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	6
Pneumoconiosis	3
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands - non-tuberculous	1
Pleural thickening of calcification - non-tuberculous	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	19
Miscellaneous	3
Enquiries not completed	4



## RECUPERATIVE HOMES

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases resident in the Division were dealt with during the year:-

	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	AIREBOROUGH
On waiting list at beginning of year	1	-	-
Applications received	16	12	10
Applications cancelled	5	3	5
Cases admitted	12	9	5
On waiting list at end of year	-	-	-

## REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year.

Name & Address	No. of beds provided	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley, near Leeds.	-	12
Brooklands Nursing Home, Harper Lane, Yeadon, near Leeds.	-	7
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	16
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	16
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	17

## REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men at Rawdon, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer during the year.



## MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

The Children's Home, Southville, Stanningley, which opened January, 1955, and Crawshaw House, Radcliffe Lane, Pudsey, which opened June, 1955, are visited monthly by a medical officer and there is a bi-annual full scale inspection. Accommodation at Crawshaw House is for 7 boys and 5 girls, and at Southville for 7 boys and 9 girls.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers in the Division during the year:-

Medical Examinations of Staff of Local Authorities for Superannuation Purposes, etc.

West Riding County Council ... ..	38
Pudsey Borough Council ... ..	12
Horsforth Urban District Council ...	12
Aireborough Urban District Council ...	5

Medical Examinations of Entrants to Courses of Training for Teaching and to the Teaching Profession.

Entrants to Training Colleges ... ..	46
Entrants to Teaching Profession	6





# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955

## PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups

Entrants	1063
7 - 8 year group	1221
Last year primary group	-
First year secondary group	814
Last year secondary group	580
Other periodic	182
Total	<u>3860</u>

## OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	958
Number of Re-inspections	289
Total	<u>1247</u>

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	30	59	87
7 - 8 year group	66	36	100
Last year primary	-	-	-
First year secondary	53	14	67
Last year secondary	22	17	38
Other periodic	2	56	48
TOTAL	173	182	340



# RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requir- ing treat- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	1	13	-	3
Eyes				
a. Vision	173	313	32	35
b. Squint	5	33	4	6
c. Other	5	4	-	-
Ears				
a. Hearing	10	28	1	7
b. Otitis				
Media	-	6	-	1
c. Other	-	-	-	2
Nose or throat	67	136	15	22
Speech	58	11	15	3
Cervical glands	1	5	-	1
Heart and circulation	7	40	4	7
Lungs	1	23	-	6
Developmental				
a. Hernia	1	2	-	1
b. Other	-	24	-	3
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture	10	21	3	7
b. Flat foot	8	19	1	2
c. Other	4	62	1	9
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy	2	19	-	6
b. Other	1	10	-	2
Psychological				
a. Development	-	3	-	2
b. Stability	-	5	-	2
Other	1	17	2	11



# CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED

AGE GROUPS (1)	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED (2)	A (GOOD)		B (FAIR)		C (POOR)	
		NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1063	451	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	585	55%	27	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
7 - 8 year group	1221	551	45%	663	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ %
Last year primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First year secondary	814	430	53%	378	46%	6	1%
Last year secondary	580	323	56%	249	43%	8	1%
Other periodic	182	52	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	129	71%	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ %
TOTALS	3860	1807	47%	2004	52%	49	1%

## INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorized persons	24,285
(ii)	Total number of <u>individual</u> pupils found to be infested	329
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	1
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	-





# MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1955
(a) Skin -	
Ringworm - Scalp -	-
Body -	-
Scabies	1
Impetigo	36
Other skin diseases	126
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	8
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	23
Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc).	294
TOTAL	<u>488</u>
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1242

## OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

No. of sessions held during year	29
No. of cases dealt with Errors of refraction (including squint)	557
Other conditions	3
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	333

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	10	
No. of individual patients seen	32	51
Total number of attendances	52	67
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	13	34
Total number of attendances	151	313



# EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		11
No. of individual children	4	105
No. of above		
(a) referred for operative treatment	3	55
(b) who obtained operative treatment	4	59
(c) treated at school clinics	-	2
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	5	144

# PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

No. of sessions held during the year		19
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	13	49
Total No. of attendances at clinic	14	53

# CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	4	2	6
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	4	3	7
Total number of cases seen during year	8	5	13
Total number of attendances made during the year for -			
(a) individual interview	33	13	46
(b) group therapy	-	1	1
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -			
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	2	-	2
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic -			
(a) Behaviour	8	4	12
(b) Nervous problems	-	1	1



SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during year	336
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year	49
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	48
(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)	97
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	13
4. No. of visits made to schools	18
5. No. of home visits	1

Analysis of cases treated during year

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	14	3
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	18	11
(b) Sigmatism	6	7
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:-		
(i) Cleft Palate	2	-
(ii) Nasal obstruction	-	2
(d) Dysarthria	-	1
3. Aphasia	1	-
4. Defective speech due to -		
(i) Educational subnormality	6	7
(ii) Deafness	-	-
5. Retarded speech development	8	4
6. Dysphonia	2	2
7. Other Defects	3	-

Analysis of cases discharged

No. of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	12	3
2. Speech improved	-	1
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non-co-operation	-	1
5. Left school	1	1
6. Left district	3	-
7. Other reasons (specify)		
Non-attendance	1	-
Admitted to Special School	1	-





## ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		185
No. of children treated	27	82
Total No. of attendances	593	1531

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Employment Officers regarding children leaving school who are medically unfit to follow certain types of occupation. When necessary arrangements are made for the School Medical Officer and Paediatrician to be present at the Youth Employment Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Byelaws require that where a child of compulsory school age is employed, there shall within 14 days from the date when the employment began be produced to and endorsed by the employer a certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 195 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 109 in 1954.

18 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in entertainments under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

## DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	6777
No. of children found to require treatment	5373
No. of children treated	2895
No. of attendances for treatment	6180
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	2499
- permanent teeth	468
No. of general anaesthetics	795
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	162
- permanent teeth	3892
No. of other treatments	
- temporary teeth	318
- permanent teeth	1646





